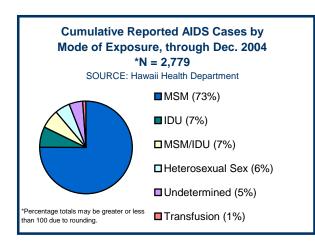
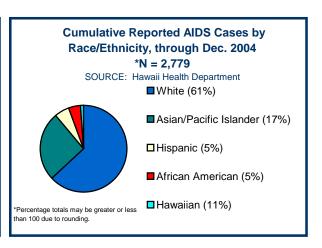


HIV/AIDS, STD & TB Prevention **HAWAII**

HIV/AIDS Epidemic

Hawaii reported 2,833 cumulative AIDS cases to CDC as of December 2003.





Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

Syphilis

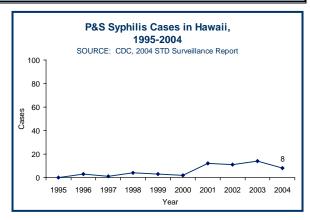
Primary and secondary (P&S) syphilis (the stages when syphilis is most infectious) remains a problem in the southern U.S. and some urban areas. In Hawaii, cases of P&S syphilis increased from 0 in 1995 to 8 in 2004.

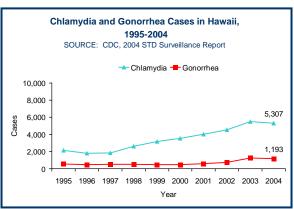
- Hawaii ranked 38th among the 50 states with 0.6 cases of P&S syphilis per 100,000 persons.
- The number of congenital syphilis cases increased from 0 in 1995 to 8 in 2004

Chlamydia and Gonorrhea

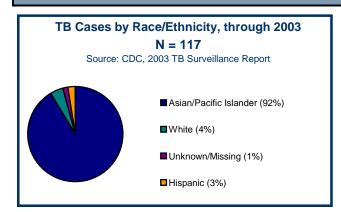
Chlamydial and gonorrheal infections in women are usually asymptomatic and often go undiagnosed. Untreated, these infections can lead to pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which can cause tubal infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain.

- Hawaii ranked 6th among the 50 states in chlamydial infections (422 per 100,000 persons) and 22nd in the rate of gonorrhea infections (94.9 per 100,000 persons)
- Rates of chlamydia among Hawaii women (640.9 cases per 100,000 females) were 3.1 times greater than those among Hawaii men (204.3 cases per 100,000 males).





Tuberculosis



Although rates of tuberculosis (TB) infection in the U.S. have declined substantially since 1992, rates among foreign-born persons continued to increase. In 2003, Hawaii reported

- ☐ The highest rate of TB in the U.S.
- ☐ A total of 117 TB cases with 91% affecting Asian/Pacific Islanders and 5% affecting Whites. In all, about 74% were among foreign-born persons.

Program Initiatives Supported by CDC

HIV/AIDS

Life Foundation in Honolulu provides HIV prevention services to the Asian-Pacific Islander communities. This organization specifically target Asian-Pacific Islander men who have sex with men (MSM).

Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs)

The Hawaii STD Control program continues to build on its successful chlamydia screening activities, the result of the STD and family planning programs 10-year collaboration. Proven results and legislative support led to an expanded chlamydia screening program that today includes Title X family planning clinics and non-profit community health centers serving high-risk immigrants. In addition, Infertility Prevention Project funding allowed this chlamydia screening effort to convert to the Nucleic Acid Amplification Technology (NAAT) test in 2003. Using this new test, the positivity rate increased from 4.3% in 2002 to 7.3% in 2003.

National Center for HIV, STDs & TB Prevention Funding to Hawaii, 2005 (US\$)	
HIV/AIDS	\$2,662,555
STDs	\$402,737
ТВ	\$1,117,181

Tuberculosis

The Hawaii TB Control Program (HTBCP) maintains an active relationship with the U.S. Quarantine Station located at the Honolulu International Airport. The Quarantine station provides the HTBCP a list of arriving immigrants, chest x-rays films, medical documentation, and TB classification status, all within 5 days of arrival. This has allowed the HTBCP to more effectively follow-up on newly arriving immigrants in a timely manner.

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